

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:47:49 ON 19 NOV 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, WPIDS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT
17:48:00 ON 19 NOV 2003

L1 933 S 1-PALMITOYL-2-OLEOYL-SN-GLYCERO-3-PHOSPHOCHOLINE
L2 6 S L1 AND SYPHILIS
L3 9 S L1 AND ANTIGEN
L4 21 S TETRAMYRISTOYL
L5 9 DUP REM L4 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:47:49 ON 19 NOV 2003

=> FIL BIOSIS, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, WPIDS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:48:00 ON 19 NOV 2003

COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:48:00 ON 19 NOV 2003

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:48:00 ON 19 NOV 2003

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 17:48:00 ON 19 NOV 2003

COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:48:00 ON 19 NOV 2003

COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:48:00 ON 19 NOV 2003

COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI

=> s 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine

4 FILES SEARCHED...

L1 933 1-PALMITOYL-2-OLEOYL-SN-GLYCERO-3-PHOSPHOCHOLINE

=> s l1 and syphilis

L2 6 L1 AND SYPHILIS

=> d l2 1-6 ibib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:334114 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000334114

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of **syphilis**.

AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R. [Reprint author]; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope, Victoria

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (July, 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661. print. ISSN: 1071-412X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000

Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for **syphilis** that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and

purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting **syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:881429 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:41088
TITLE: Method for detecting **syphilis** using synthetic antigens
INVENTOR(S): Pope, Victoria; Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Government of the United States of America, Represented by the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000075666	A1	20001214	WO 2000-US15828	20000608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1185872	A1	20020313	EP 2000-939708	20000608
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000011449	A	20020319	BR 2000-11449	20000608
JP 2003501662	T2	20030114	JP 2001-501890	20000608
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-138192P P 19990609				
WO 2000-US15828 W 20000608				

AB An antigen compn. and method for the detection of antibodies to Treponema pallidum and the diagnosis of **syphilis** are described. The antigen compn. contains synthetic cardiolipin and synthetic lecithin. The antigen compn. may addnl. contain cholesterol and an alc. The antigen compn. is useful as an immunoreagent in immunoassays for the detection of antibodies assocd. with T. pallidum infection. The methods are sensitive and specific for T. pallidum infection.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:537109 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:128134
 TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of **syphilis**
 AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope, Victoria
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA
 SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (2000), 7(4), 658-661
 CODEN: CDIMEN; ISSN: 1071-412X
 PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Lab. (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for **syphilis** that uses an antigen contg. cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 yr, the prepn. of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting **syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 diln. more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compds., with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the prepn. of non-treponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000425594 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20342558 PubMed ID: 10882668
 TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of **syphilis**.
 AUTHOR: Castro A R; Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; Peregrino-Ferreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, USA.. ajc5@cdc.gov
 SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 Jul) 7 (4) 658-61.
 Journal code: 9421292. ISSN: 1071-412X.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200009
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000922
 Last Updated on STN: 20000922

Entered Medline: 20000912

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for **syphilis** that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting **syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000255565 EMBASE

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of **syphilis**.

AUTHOR: Castro A.R.; Morrill W.E.; Shaw W.A.; Gale D.C.; Park M.M.; Peregrino- Ferreira L.A.; Bazzo M.L.; Pope V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: A.R. Castro, Div. of AIDS, STD, and TB Lab. Res., Centers for Dis. Control and Prev., Mail Stop D-13, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA 30333, United States. ajc@cdc.gov

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (2000) 7/4 (658-661).

Refs: 13

ISSN: 1071-412X CODEN: CDIMEN

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for **syphilis** that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting **syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:523021 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 332AT

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory Test for serodiagnosis of **syphilis**

AUTHOR: Castro A R (Reprint); Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; Peregrino-Ferreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V

CORPORATE SOURCE: CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, DIV AIDS STD, 1600 CLIFTON RD, MAIL STOP D-13, ATLANTA, GA 30333 (Reprint); CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, TB LAB RES, ATLANTA, GA 30333; GEORGIA DEPT HUMAN RESOURCES LAB, ATLANTA, GA; AVANTI POLAR LIPIDS INC, ALABASTER, AL; UNIV FED SANTA CATARINA, FLORIANOPOLIS, SC, BRAZIL

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA; BRAZIL

SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (JUL 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661.
Publisher: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904.
ISSN: 1071-412X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: LIFE

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 13

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for **syphilis** that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic **1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting **syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

=> s l1 and antigen

L3 9 L1 AND ANTIGEN

=> d l3 1-9 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:334114 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000334114

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.

AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R. [Reprint author]; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope,

Victoria
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers
for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd.,
Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA
SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (July, 2000)
Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661. print.
ISSN: 1071-412X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a
microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen**
containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50
years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test
has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and
purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and
time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we
found that a VDRL **antigen** using synthetic tetramyristoyl
cardiolipin and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-
oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-
phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as
a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the
cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a
titer obtained with a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components.
The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would
offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL
antigen. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient
in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma
reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin,
the use of this synthetic VDRL **antigen** should also increase the
reactivity of these reagents.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:721330 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:22865
TITLE: Stimulation of Enveloped Virus Infection by
.beta.-Amyloid Fibrils
AUTHOR(S): Wojtowicz, Woj M.; Farzan, Michael; Joyal, John L.;
Carter, Kara; Babcock, Gregory J.; Israel, David I.;
Sodroski, Joseph; Mirzabekov, Tajib
CORPORATE SOURCE: Praecis Pharm., Inc., Waltham, MA, 0245104100, USA.
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2002), 277(38),
35019-35024
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular
Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Alzheimer's disease is characterized by deposition of .beta.-amyloid
peptide (A.beta.) into plaques in the brain, leading to neuronal toxicity
and dementia. Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection of
the central nervous system can also cause a dementia, and amyloid
deposition in the central nervous system is significantly higher in
HIV-1-infected individuals compared with uninfected controls. Here we
report that A.beta. fibrils stimulated, by 5-20-fold, infection of target
cells expressing CD4 and an appropriate coreceptor by multiple HIV-1
isolates but did not permit infection of cells lacking these receptors.
A.beta. enhanced infection at the stage of virus attachment or entry into
the cell. A.beta. fibrils also stimulated infection by amphotrophic
Moloney leukemia virus, herpes simplex virus, and viruses pseudotyped with
the envelope glycoprotein of vesicular stomatitis virus. Other synthetic

fibril-forming peptides similarly enhanced viral infection and may be useful in gene delivery applications utilizing retroviral vectors. These data suggest that A.beta. deposition may increase the vulnerability of the central nervous system to enveloped viral infection and that amyloidogenic peptides could be useful in enhancing gene transfer by enveloped viral vectors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:185399 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:229029

TITLE: Method for precipitating mono and multiple layers of organophosphoric and organophosphonic acids and the salts thereof in addition to use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Hofer, Rolf; Pawlak, Michael; Textor, Marcus; Schuermann-Mader, Eveline; Ehrat, Markus; Tosatti, Samuele

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeptosens A.-G., Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002020873	A2	20020314	WO 2001-EP10077	20010831
W:			AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM	
RW:			GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
AU 2001089859	A5	20020322	AU 2001-89859	20010831
EP 1315968	A2	20030604	EP 2001-969680	20010831
R:			AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR	
US 2003186914	A1	20031002	US 2003-363555	20030305
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 2000-1732	A 20000905
			WO 2001-EP10077	W 20010831

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:229029

AB The invention relates to a method for pptg. mono or multiple layers of organophosphosphoric acids of general formula (I(A)) Y-B-OPO3 H2 (IA) or organophosphonic acids of general formula (I(B)) Y-B-PO3 H2 (IB) and the salts thereof, wherein B is an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, hetaryl or hetaryl-alkyl-radical and Y is hydrogen or a functional group from the hydroxy, carboxy, amino, optionally low-alkyl- substituted mono or dialkylamino series, thiol, or a neg. acid group from the ester, phosphate, phosphonate, sulfate, sulfonate, maleimide, succinimidyl, epoxy, acrylate series. A biol., biochem. or synthetic indicator element can be coupled to B or Y as addn. or substitution reaction, whereby compds. can also be added imparting on the substrate surface a resistance against protein absorption and/or cell adhesion and in the B chain can be, optionally, composed of one or more ethylene oxide groups rather than one or more CH2 groups. According to the invention, said pptn. occurs on the surfaces of the substrates of pure or mixed oxides, nitrides or carbides of metals and semi-conductors. The invention is characterized in that the

water-sol. salts composed of formula (IA) or (IB) are used to treat said surfaces, esp. the surfaces of sensor platforms, implants and medical accessory devices. The invention also relates to the use thereof as part of coated sensor platforms, implants and medical accessory devices in addn. to novel organophosphosphoric acids and organophosphonic acids themselves. The optionally substituted compds. of general formula (IA) and (IB), wherein the groups B and Y have the above mentioned designations i.e. optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, hetaryl or hetaryl, are equally called organophosphoric acids or phosphonic acids.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:881429 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:41088

TITLE: Method for detecting syphilis using synthetic
antigens

INVENTOR(S): Pope, Victoria; Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Government of the United States of America,
Represented by the Secretary, Department of Health and
Human Services, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000075666	A1	20001214	WO 2000-US15828	20000608
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1185872	A1	20020313	EP 2000-939708	20000608
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
BR 2000011449	A	20020319	BR 2000-11449	20000608
JP 2003501662	T2	20030114	JP 2001-501890	20000608
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-138192P P	19990609
			WO 2000-US15828 W	20000608

AB An **antigen** compn. and method for the detection of antibodies to Treponema pallidum and the diagnosis of syphilis are described. The **antigen** compn. contains synthetic cardiolipin and synthetic lecithin. The **antigen** compn. may addnl. contain cholesterol and an alc. The **antigen** compn. is useful as an immunoreagent in immunoassays for the detection of antibodies assocd. with T. pallidum infection. The methods are sensitive and specific for T. pallidum infection.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:537109 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:128134

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the
antigen used by the venereal disease research

laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis

AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope, Victoria

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (2000), 7(4), 658-661

CODEN: CDIMEN; ISSN: 1071-412X

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Lab. (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** contg. cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 yr, the prepn. of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL **antigen** using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 diln. more than a titer obtained with a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compds., with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL **antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the prepn. of non-treponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL **antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000425594 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20342558 PubMed ID: 10882668

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.

AUTHOR: Castro A R; Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; Peregrino-Ferreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, USA.. ajc5@cdc.gov

SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 Jul) 7 (4) 658-61.

Journal code: 9421292. ISSN: 1071-412X.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200009

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000922
Last Updated on STN: 20000922
Entered Medline: 20000912

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50

years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL **antigen** using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-

oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-

phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL **antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL **antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-636677 [60] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-174068

TITLE: Preparation of liposomes useful as delivery vehicles of encapsulated substances, comprises mixing a liposome-forming lipid, a water-miscible organic solvent, and an aqueous medium.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16

INVENTOR(S): LI, X; MEERS, P R; PERKINS, W R; POLOZOVA, A; TONG, S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELAN-N) ELAN PHARM INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 101

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003059280	A2	20030724	(200360)*	EN	47
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS					
LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK					
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR					
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT					
RO RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM					
ZW					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003059280	A2	WO 2003-US377	20030108

PRIORITY APPLN. -INFO: US 2002-346287P- 20020109

AN 2003-636677 [60] WPIDS

AB WO2003059280 A UPAB: 20030919

NOVELTY - Preparation of liposomes comprises mixing at least one liposome-forming lipid, a water-miscible organic solvent, and an aqueous medium (Y) to form a gel (a1) or a liquid (a2) containing the gel particles without creation of any gas/aqueous phase boundary, and then mixing (a1) or (a2) with aqueous medium (Z1) to directly form the liposomes, or to form a curd or curdy substance followed by mixing with an aqueous medium (Z2).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Preparation of liposomes optionally comprising at least one biological substance comprises:

(1) process (A), comprising:

(a) mixing at least one liposome-forming lipid, a water-miscible organic solvent, aqueous medium (Y), and optionally at least one biological substance to form a clear gel (a1) or a liquid (a2) containing the gel particles without creation of any gas/aqueous phase boundary; and

(b) mixing (a1) or (a2) with aqueous medium (Z1) and optionally at least one biological substance ((a1) or (a2) comprises at least one acidic phospholipid (30 - 100 wt.%));

(2) process (B) comprising mixing (a1) or (a2) with (Z1) to form a curd or curdy substance followed by mixing with an aqueous medium (Z2) and optionally at least one biological substance;

(3) process (C) comprising cooling (a1) or (a2) to form a waxy substance followed by mixing with (Z1) and optionally at least one biological substance; or

(4) process (D), comprising mixing (a1) or (a2) with (Z1) and optionally at least one biological substance to form a curd or curdy substance followed by mixing with (Z2).

USE - As delivery vehicles of encapsulated substances, for transfection of eukaryotic cells and transformation of prokaryotic cells useful in gene therapy and for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes.

ADVANTAGE - The method is simple, generates primarily small liposomes of relatively homogeneous particle size with a high entrapment efficiency, and can encapsulate the biological substance without subjecting it to any harsh condition e.g. high temperatures or solvents that could damage the biological substance. The method requires a relatively short preparation time and is operable in a wide range of temperatures. The method uses organic solvents (e.g. ethanol) of relatively low toxicities and hence does not pose any significant toxicity hazard even when the liposomes contain a residual amount of the organic solvent. The method provides rapid production of liposomes at low costs, and can be easily controlled and modified.

Dwg.0/18

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000255565 EMBASE

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the
antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research
Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.

AUTHOR: Castro A.R.; Morrill W.E.; Shaw W.A.; Gale D.C.; Park M.M.;
Peregrino- Ferreira L.A.; Bazzo M.L.; Pope V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: A.R. Castro, Div. of AIDS, STD, and TB Lab. Res., Centers
for Dis. Control and Prev., Mail Stop D-13, 1600 Clifton
Rd., Atlanta, GA 30333, United States. ajc@cdc.gov

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (2000) 7/4
(658-661).

Refs: 13

ISSN: 1071-412X CODEN: CDIMEN

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 - Microbiology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a
microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen**
containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years,
the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been
based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these
components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming
and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a
VDRL **antigen** using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and
synthetic 1-palmitoyl- 2-oleoyl-

sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine

(lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL **antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL **antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:523021 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 332AT

TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the

antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory Test for serodiagnosis of syphilis

AUTHOR: Castro A R (Reprint); Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; PeregrinoFerreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V

CORPORATE SOURCE: CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, DIV AIDS STD, 1600 CLIFTON RD, MAIL STOP D-13, ATLANTA, GA 30333 (Reprint); CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, TB LAB RES, ATLANTA, GA 30333; GEORGIA DEPT HUMAN RESOURCES LAB, ATLANTA, GA; AVANTI POLAR LIPIDS INC, ALABASTER, AL; UNIV FED SANTA CATARINA, FLORIANOPOLIS, SC, BRAZIL

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA; BRAZIL

SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (JUL 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661.

Publisher: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904.

ISSN: 1071-412X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: LIFE

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 13

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL **antigen** using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-

sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine

(lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL **antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL **antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL **antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

=> s tetramyristoyl

=> rem dup l4

DUP IS NOT VALID HERE

The DELETE command is used to remove various items stored by the system.

To delete a saved query, saved answer set, saved L-number list, SDI request, batch request, mailing list, or user-defined cluster, format, or search field, enter the name. The name may include ? for left, right, or simultaneous left and right truncation.

Examples:

DELETE BIO?/Q	- delete query names starting with BIO
DELETE ?DRUG/A	- delete answer set names ending with DRUG
DELETE ?ELEC?/L	- delete L-number lists containing ELEC
DELETE ANTICOAG/S	- delete SDI request
DELETE ENZYME/B	- delete batch request
DELETE .MYCLUSTER	- delete user-defined cluster
DELETE .MYFORMAT	- delete user-defined display format
DELETE .MYFIELD	- delete user-defined search field
DELETE NAMELIST MYLIST	- delete mailing list

To delete an ordered document or an offline print, enter its number.

Examples:

DELETE P123001C	- delete print request
DELETE D134002C	- delete document order request

To delete an individual L-number or range of L-numbers, enter the L-number or L-number range. You may also enter DELETE LAST followed by a number, n, to delete the last n L-numbers. RENUMBER or NORENUMBER may also be explicitly specified to override the value of SET RENUMBER.

Examples:

DELETE L21	- delete a single L-number
DELETE L3-L6	- delete a range of L-numbers
DELETE LAST 4	- delete the last 4 L-numbers
DELETE L33-	- delete L33 and any higher L-number
DELETE -L55	- delete L55 and any lower L-number
DELETE L2-L6 RENUMBER	- delete a range of L-numbers and renumber remaining L-numbers
DELETE RENUMBER	- renumber L-numbers after deletion of intermediate L-numbers

Entire sets of saved items, SDI requests, batch requests, user-defined items, or E-numbers can be deleted.

Examples:

DELETE SAVED/Q	- delete all saved queries
DELETE SAVED/A	- delete all saved answer sets
DELETE SAVED/L	- delete all saved L-number lists
DELETE SAVED	- delete all saved queries, answer sets, and L-number lists
DELETE SAVED/S	- delete all SDI requests
DELETE SAVED/B	- delete all batch requests

DELETE CLUSTER - delete all user-defined clusters
 DELETE FORMAT - delete all user-defined display formats
 DELETE FIELD - delete all user-defined search fields
 DELETE SELECT - delete all E-numbers
 DELETE HISTORY - delete all L-numbers and restart the session at L1

To delete an entire multifile SDI request, enter DELETE and the name of the request. To delete a component from the multifile SDI, enter DELETE and the name of the component.

=> dup rem l4
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
 L5 9 DUP REM L4 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:770059 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:284348
 TITLE: Method of administering liposomal encapsulated taxane
 INVENTOR(S): Rahman, Aquilur
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neopharm, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6461637	B1	20021008	US 2000-654250	20000901
US 2003035830	A1	20030220	US 2002-266030	20021007
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-108509	A1 19980701
			US 2000-654250	A1 20000901

AB Method is disclosed for the treatment of cancer comprising administration of liposomal encapsulated taxane. Liposomal-encapsulated taxane or an antineoplastic deriv. thereof or a mixt. thereof is provided which is used to effect a therapeutically enhanced method of treating cancer. The liposomal encapsulated paclitaxel allows for administration to a patient in less than one hour.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l5 ibib abs 1-9

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:770059 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:284348
 TITLE: Method of administering liposomal encapsulated taxane
 INVENTOR(S): Rahman, Aquilur
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neopharm, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
------------	------	------	-----------------	------

US 6461637	B1	20021008	US 2000-654250	20000901
US 2003035830	A1	20030220	US 2002-266030	20021007
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-108509	A1 19980701
			US 2000-654250	A1 20000901

AB Method is disclosed for the treatment of cancer comprising administration of liposomal encapsulated taxane. Liposomal-encapsulated taxane or an antineoplastic deriv. thereof or a mixt. thereof is provided which is used to effect a therapeutically enhanced method of treating cancer. The liposomal encapsulated paclitaxel allows for administration to a patient in less than one hour.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:356065 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:75400

TITLE: Study of Langmuir-Blodgett phospholipidic films deposited on surface enhanced Raman scattering active gold nanoparticle monolayers

AUTHOR(S): Bernard, S.; Felidj, N.; Truong, S.; Peretti, P.; Levi, G.; Aubard, J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Objects Complexes et Interfaces d'Interet Biologique, FRE CNRS 2303, Universite Rene Descartes-Paris 5, Paris, 75 270/06, Fr.

SOURCE: Biopolymers (2002), Volume Date 2001-2002, 61(3), 314-318

CODEN: BIPMAA; ISSN: 0006-3525

PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Surface enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) was used to study phospholipid monolayers transferred by the Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) technique to SERS active substrates. These substrates, which were constituted of gold colloidal nanoparticles bound to polysilane films grafted onto glass plates, showed a uniform and homogeneous layer with strong interacting particles as revealed from UV-visible extinction spectra and at. force microscopy images. Laser excitation at 632.8 nm within the red part of the localized surface plasmon resonance leads to intense and reproducible SERS spectra of trans-1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene (BPE). From SERS measurements at different pHs it was possible to det. the apparent pK.alpha. of BPE adsorbed on gold-coated silanized substrates in the absence and presence of one LB monomol. layer of phospholipids. These SERS titrns. allowed the estn. of the pH at the metal-LB film interface.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:881429 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:41088

TITLE: Method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens

INVENTOR(S): Pope, Victoria; Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Government of the United States of America, Represented by the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000075666	A1	20001214	WO 2000-US15828	20000608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1185872	A1	20020313	EP 2000-939708	20000608
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000011449	A	20020319	BR 2000-11449	20000608
JP 2003501662	T2	20030114	JP 2001-501890	20000608
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-138192P	P 19990609
			WO 2000-US15828	W 20000608
AB An antigen compn. and method for the detection of antibodies to Treponema pallidum and the diagnosis of syphilis are described. The antigen compn. contains synthetic cardiolipin and synthetic lecithin. The antigen compn. may addnl. contain cholesterol and an alc. The antigen compn. is useful as an immunoreagent in immunoassays for the detection of antibodies assocd. with T. pallidum infection. The methods are sensitive and specific for T. pallidum infection.				
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				
L5 ANSWER 4 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN DUPLICATE 2				
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:334114 BIOSIS DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000334114 TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.				
AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R. [Reprint author]; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope, Victoria				
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA				
SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (July, 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661. print. ISSN: 1071-412X.				
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article LANGUAGE: English ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000 Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002				
AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with				

natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:383663 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699106019

TITLE: An improved method of encapsulation of doxorubicin in liposomes: Pharmacological, toxicological and therapeutic evaluation.

AUTHOR(S): Gokhale, P. C.; Radhakrishnan, B.; Husain, S. R.; Abernethy, D. R.; Sacher, R.; Dritschilo, A.; Rahman, A. [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Georgetown Univ. Med. Cent., Dep. Radiology, Preclinical Sci. Build., Rom GD-9, 3900 Reservoir Road, Washington, DC 20007, USA

SOURCE: British Journal of Cancer, (1996) Vol. 74, No. 1, pp. 43-48.

CODEN: BJCAAI. ISSN: 0007-0920.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Aug 1996

Last Updated on STN: 26 Aug 1996

AB We describe here an improved method of encapsulating doxorubicin in liposomes using phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol and synthetic **tetramyristoyl** cardiolipin. With this new composition of lipids the entrapment of doxorubicin was found to be gt 90%. Cytotoxicity studies using vincristine-resistant HL-60/ VCR leukaemia cells showed that liposome-encapsulated doxorubicin reverses multidrug resistance 5-fold compared with conventional doxorubicin and at levels equivalent to that obtained using liposomes with natural cardiolipin. In normal mice, liposome-encapsulated doxorubicin was much less toxic than the conventional drug. A dose of 25 mg kg⁻¹ i.v. of conventional doxorubicin produced 100% mortality in mice by day 14, whereas liposomal doxorubicin exhibited only 10% mortality by day 60. Liposomal doxorubicin demonstrated enhanced anti-tumour activity against murine ascitic L1210 leukaemia compared with conventional doxorubicin. At a dose of 25 mg kg⁻¹, liposomal doxorubicin increased the median life span with 12 of 18 long-term (60 days) survivors compared with only 3 of 18 with conventional drug. Mice injected i.v. with liposomal doxorubicin had plasma levels of 44-fold higher than conventional doxorubicin, producing significantly higher (P lt 0.02) area under the plasma concentration curve. An altered tissue distribution was also observed with liposomal doxorubicin; cardiac tissue demonstrating at least 2-fold lower levels with liposomal doxorubicin probably accounting for its lower toxicity. This altered pharmacokinetics of liposome-encapsulated doxorubicin, providing enhanced therapeutic advantage and the ability to modulate multidrug resistance, could be useful in a clinical setting.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:503853 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:103853

TITLE: Ellipsometric and fluorescence microscopic investigations of a cyclam derivative at the air/water interface

AUTHOR(S): Ducharme, D.; Salesse, C.; Leblanc, R. M.; Meller, P.; Mertesdorf, C.; Ringsdorf, H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Rech. Photobiophys., Univ. Quebec,
Trois-Rivieres, QC, G9A 5H7, Can.
SOURCE: Langmuir (1993), 9(8), 2145-50
CODEN: LANGD5; ISSN: 0743-7463
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A cyclam deriv. bearing 4 aliph. chain substituents exhibits (like many amphiphiles) liq.-expanded as well as solid phases. In contrast to the classical amphiphiles, the surface pressure-area (π -A) isotherm shows a bump-like shape at the beginning of the phase transition for which the amplitude is a function of the compression speed. Ellipsometry (which is very sensitive to the monolayer phys. state changes) and fluorescence microscopy (which has contributed significantly to the understanding of the phenomena occurring in the phase transition region) were used to study the monolayer behavior of N,N',N'',N'''-tetramyristoyl-substituted 1,4,8,11-tetraazacyclotetradecane at the air/water interface. In the liq.-expanded state (independent of the compression speed), the film is homogeneous and remains as such until either the max. amplitude of the bump is reached or the beginning of the plateau sets in. Thereafter, the phase transition and solid state show domains for which the sizes, shapes, and orientation depend on the compression speed. Homogeneous diamond-like shape domains with preferred orientation appear at low compression speeds (1.0 and 3.5 $\text{ANG.}^2/(\text{mol.} \cdot \text{min})$) whereas random orientation of heterogeneous domains prevails at higher compression rates ($\text{gtoreq.} 7 \text{ ANG.}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$). The ellipsometric measurements are also characterized by their dependence upon the compression rates that change the optical properties of the surface. Increased light intensity at compensation is explained in terms of surface anisotropy.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:435385 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:35385
TITLE: Effect of acyl chain composition on salt-induced lamellar to inverted hexagonal phase transitions in cardiolipin
AUTHOR(S): Sankaram, M. B.; Powell, Gary L.; Marsh, Derek
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Spektrosk., Max-Planck-Inst. Biophys. Chem., Goettingen, D-3400, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1989), 980(3), 389-92
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Salt-induced fluid lamellar (L α) to inverted hexagonal (HII) phase transitions were studied in diphosphatidylglycerols (cardiolipins) with different acyl chain compns., using ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy. Cardiolipins with 4 myristoyl chains, tetramyristoyl cardiolipin (TMCL), and with 4 oleoyl chains, tetraoleoyl cardiolipin (TOCL), were synthesized chem. TMCL underwent a thermotropic lamellar gel to lamellar liq.-cryst. phase transition at 33-35.degree.. This lipid exhibited an axially sym. ^{31}P -NMR spectrum corresponding to a lamellar phase at all NaCl concns. between 0 and 6M. In the case of TOCL, formation of an HII phase was induced by salt concns. of $\text{gtoreq.} 3.5\text{M NaCl}$. These observations, taken together with earlier findings that bovine heart cardiolipin aq. dispersions adopt an HII phase at salt concns. $\text{gtoreq.} 1.5\text{M NaCl}$ indicate that increasing unsatn. and length of the acyl chains favor formation of the HII phase in diphosphatidylglycerols.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:269702 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198478006182; BA78:6182
TITLE: ALTERATION OF THE PHOSPHO LIPID COMPOSITION OF

STAPHYLOCOCCUS-AUREUS IN RESPONSE TO THE LACK OF THE CELL WALL.

AUTHOR(S): KARIYAMA R [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP MICROBIOL, OKAYAMA UNIV MED SCH
SOURCE: Okayama Igakkai Zasshi, (1983) Vol. 95, No. 3-4, pp. 295-304.

CODEN: OIZAAB. ISSN: 0030-1558.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: BA

LANGUAGE: JAPANESE

AB To elucidate why cardiolipin increases markedly in *S. aureus* which lack cell walls, the phase transition temperature (PTT) of cardiolipin (CL) was determined and compared with that of a major phospholipid, phosphatidylglycerol (PG). CL was synthesized from dimyristoyl PG and dipalmitoyl PG with the aid of phospholipase D prepared from cabbages and was purified by chromatography. Analysis by differential scanning calorimetry showed that the PTT of dimyristoyl PG, **tetramyristoyl** CL, dipalmitoyl PG and tetrapalmitoyl CL were 25.0, 47.0, 40.5 and 62.2.degree. C, respectively. A mixture of the 2 phospholipids showed a higher PTT than PG alone, but lower than CL alone. In the presence of divalent cations, especially Ca^{2+} , the PTT of CL increased more than that of PG. Thus, cardiolipin can increase membrane rigidity and *S. aureus* may increase membrane cardiolipin content to compensate for the loss of mechanical protection due to a lack of a cell wall.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:34802 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:34802

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:5888d-g

TITLE: Synthesis of enantiomorphous .alpha.-biphosphatidic acids

AUTHOR(S): Baer, Erich

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Toronto, Can.

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1952), 198, 853-9
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 45, 7522b. PhOP(O)Cl_2 (0.005 mole) in 0.06 mole anhyd. pyridine added to 0.01 mole of D-1,2-distearin, D-1,2-dipalmitin, or D-1,2-dimyristin in 0.6 mole anhyd. pyridine at 30.degree., the mixt. let stand 24 hrs. at room temp., treated gradually with 5 moles ice water, filtered, washed with water, and dried over NaOH in vacuo yielded almost quantitatively the bisphosphatidic Ph esters (from C_6H_6 -99% EtOH, 3:2, or Me_2CO). The esters (0.003 mole), in 0.7 mole CHCl_3 and 0.35 mole EtOH, shaken 1-2 hrs. with 0.002 mole Pt oxide under an initial H pressure of 40-50 cm. water, the H replaced by N, the catalyst removed, the solvents distd. off in vacuo (bath temp. 20-30.degree.), and the residue dried in vacuo over solid NaOH yielded almost theoretically the bis(L-.alpha.-glyceryl)phosphoric acids; acyl group, m.p., sintering p., [.alpha.]D (c 4, C_6H_6), and temp. given: tetrastearoyl, 69.5-70.5.degree., 68.degree., 6.2, 24.degree.; tetrapalmitoyl, 62-3.degree., 61.degree., 6.7.degree., 23.degree.; **tetramyristoyl**, 49-50.degree., 46.degree., 7.5.degree., 22.degree..

=>

WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, November 19, 2003

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
L8	L6 and tetramyristoyl	0	L8
L7	L6 and syphilis	0	L7
L6	1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	38	L6
L5	L4 and phosphocholine	0	L5
L4	L1 and syphilis	97	L4
L3	tetramyristoyl and syphilis	0	L3
L2	tetramyristoyl	4	L2
L1	tetramyristoyl cardiolipin	1438	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 4 of 4 returned.**

-
- ☐ 1. [20030035830](#). 07 Oct 02. 20 Feb 03. Method of administering liposomal encapsulated taxane. Rahman, Aquilur. 424/450; 514/449 A61K031/337 A61K009/127.
-
- ☐ 2. [20020120096](#). 27 Feb 02. 29 Aug 02. Amphiphilic compounds having a dendritic branch structure. Tsuchida, Eishun, et al. 528/332; 528/425 C08G069/26 C08G065/34.
-
- ☐ 3. [6461637](#). 01 Sep 00; 08 Oct 02. Method of administering liposomal encapsulated taxane. Rahman; Aquilur. 424/450; 514/449 514/510. A61K009/127.
-
- ☐ 4. [6146659](#). 01 Jul 98; 14 Nov 00. Method of administering liposomal encapsulated taxane. Rahman; Aquilur. 424/450; 514/449 514/510. A61K009/127.
-

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
tetramyristoyl	4

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 38 returned.**

-
- ☐ 1. [20030186952](#). 01 Feb 02. 02 Oct 03. Pharmaceutical compositions of cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors. Crew, Marshall D., et al. 514/177; 264/5 A61K031/56 B29B009/00.
-
- ☐ 2. [20030185893](#). 24 Jan 03. 02 Oct 03. Method for making homogeneous spray-dried solid amorphous drug dispersions using pressure nozzles. Beyerinck, Ronald A., et al. 424/489; 264/5 B29B009/00 A61K009/14.
-
- ☐ 3. [20030185891](#). 21 Mar 03. 02 Oct 03. Glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor. Crew, Marshall D., et al. 424/486; 424/488 514/414 A61K009/14 A61K031/404.
-
- ☐ 4. [20030175334](#). 21 Jan 03. 18 Sep 03. Phospholipid bodies and use thereof in medical treatment. Bolton, Anthony E., et al. 424/450; 514/78 A61K031/685 A61K009/127.
-
- ☐ 5. [20030170309](#). 17 Jun 02. 11 Sep 03. Pharmaceutical compositions containing polymer and drug assemblies. Babcock, Walter C., et al. 424/486; A61K009/14.
-
- ☐ 6. [20030163931](#). 28 Jan 03. 04 Sep 03. Method for making homogeneous spray-dried solid amorphous drug dispersions utilizing modified spray-drying apparatus. Beyerinck, Ronald A., et al. 34/372; F26B003/08.
-
- ☐ 7. [20030104063](#). 19 Jun 02. 05 Jun 03. Pharmaceutical compositions of dispersions of amorphous drugs mixed with polymers. Babcock, Walter C., et al. 424/486; A61K009/14.
-
- ☐ 8. [20030091643](#). 18 Jun 02. 15 May 03. Pharmaceutical compositions of dispersions of drugs and neutral polymers. Friesen, Dwayne T., et al. 424/486; 514/249 514/27 514/29 514/338 514/575 A61K031/7048 A61K031/498 A61K031/19 A61K009/14 A61K031/4439.
-
- ☐ 9. [20030072801](#). 20 Jun 02. 17 Apr 03. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising drug and concentration-enhancing polymers. Curatolo, William J., et al. 424/465; 514/58 A61K031/724 A61K009/20.
-
- ☐ 10. [20030054038](#). 17 Jun 02. 20 Mar 03. Pharmaceutical compositions of drugs and neutralized acidic polymers. Crew, Marshall D., et al. 424/486; A61K009/14.
-

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	38

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 20 of 38 returned.**

-
- ☐ 11. [20030054037](#). 17 Jun 02. 20 Mar 03. Pharmaceutical compositions of adsorbates of amorphous drug. Babcock, Walter C., et al. 424/486; A61K009/14.
-
- ☐ 12. [20030026831](#). 22 Apr 02. 06 Feb 03. Anionic liposomes for delivery of bioactive agents. Lakkaraju, Aparna, et al. 424/450; A61K009/127.
-
- ☐ 13. [20030017976](#). 17 Jan 01. 23 Jan 03. Therapeutic properties of liposome-encapsulated immunomodulators. Spitler, Lynn E., et al. 514/12; 424/450 A61K009/127 A61K038/17.
-
- ☐ 14. [20030017520](#). 13 May 02. 23 Jan 03. High-efficiency assay for protein mannosyl transferases. Elhammer, Ake P., et al. 435/15; C12Q001/48.
-
- ☐ 15. [20020119188](#). 27 Aug 01. 29 Aug 02. Method of manufacturing liposomes. Niemiec, Susan, et al. 424/450; 264/4.1 A61K009/127 B01J013/02.
-
- ☐ 16. [20020103225](#). 30 Jul 01. 01 Aug 02. Pharmaceutical compositions of cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors. Curatolo, William J., et al. 514/313; 424/484 424/488 514/383 A61K009/14 A61K031/47 A61K031/4196.
-
- ☐ 17. [20020058020](#). 08 Jan 01. 16 May 02. Isolated amphiphilic peptides derived from the cytoplasmic tail of viral envelope proteins. Rozenberg, Yanina, et al. 424/93.21; 530/328 530/350 A61K048/00 A01N063/00 A61K038/04 C07K001/00 C07K005/00 C07K007/00 C07K016/00 C07K017/00 C07K014/00.
-
- ☐ 18. [20020019019](#). 03 Aug 01. 14 Feb 02. Method and apparatus for assaying a drug candidate to estimate a pharmacokinetic parameter associated therewith. Hamalainen, Markku, et al. 435/7.92; 435/287.2 702/19 G01N033/53 G01N033/537 G01N033/543 G06F019/00 G01N033/48 C12M001/34.
-
- ☐ 19. [20020009494](#). 26 Jan 01. 24 Jan 02. Solid pharmaceutical dispersions with enhanced bioavailability. Curatolo, William J., et al. 424/489; A61K009/14.
-
- ☐ 20. [20020006443](#). 20 Dec 00. 17 Jan 02. Pharmaceutical compositions providing enhanced drug concentrations. Curatolo, William J., et al. 424/486; A61K009/14.
-

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	38

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 20 of 38 returned.**

-
- ☐ 11. [20030054037](#). 17 Jun 02. 20 Mar 03. Pharmaceutical compositions of adsorbates of amorphous drug. Babcock, Walter C., et al. 424/486; A61K009/14.
-
- ☐ 12. [20030026831](#). 22 Apr 02. 06 Feb 03. Anionic liposomes for delivery of bioactive agents. Lakkaraju, Aparna, et al. 424/450; A61K009/127.
-
- ☐ 13. [20030017976](#). 17 Jan 01. 23 Jan 03. Therapeutic properties of liposome-encapsulated immunomodulators. Spitler, Lynn E., et al. 514/12; 424/450 A61K009/127 A61K038/17.
-
- ☐ 14. [20030017520](#). 13 May 02. 23 Jan 03. High-efficiency assay for protein mannosyl transferases. Elhammer, Ake P., et al. 435/15; C12Q001/48.
-
- ☐ 15. [20020119188](#). 27 Aug 01. 29 Aug 02. Method of manufacturing liposomes. Niemiec, Susan, et al. 424/450; 264/4.1 A61K009/127 B01J013/02.
-
- ☐ 16. [20020103225](#). 30 Jul 01. 01 Aug 02. Pharmaceutical compositions of cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors. Curatolo, William J., et al. 514/313; 424/484 424/488 514/383 A61K009/14 A61K031/47 A61K031/4196.
-
- ☐ 17. [20020058020](#). 08 Jan 01. 16 May 02. Isolated amphiphilic peptides derived from the cytoplasmic tail of viral envelope proteins. Rozenberg, Yanina, et al. 424/93.21; 530/328 530/350 A61K048/00 A01N063/00 A61K038/04 C07K001/00 C07K005/00 C07K007/00 C07K016/00 C07K017/00 C07K014/00.
-
- ☐ 18. [20020019019](#). 03 Aug 01. 14 Feb 02. Method and apparatus for assaying a drug candidate to estimate a pharmacokinetic parameter associated therewith. Hamalainen, Markku, et al. 435/7.92; 435/287.2 702/19 G01N033/53 G01N033/537 G01N033/543 G06F019/00 G01N033/48 C12M001/34.
-
- ☐ 19. [20020009494](#). 26 Jan 01. 24 Jan 02. Solid pharmaceutical dispersions with enhanced bioavailability. Curatolo, William J., et al. 424/489; A61K009/14.
-
- ☐ 20. [20020006443](#). 20 Dec 00. 17 Jan 02. Pharmaceutical compositions providing enhanced drug concentrations. Curatolo, William J., et al. 424/486; A61K009/14.
-

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	38

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 21 through 30 of 38 returned.**

- ☐ 21. [20010053791](#). 14 Mar 01. 20 Dec 01. Glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor. Babcock, Walter C., et al. 514/419; A61K031/405.
- ☐ 22. [20010053778](#). 14 Mar 01. 20 Dec 01. Pharmaceutical compositions of glycogen phosphorylase inhibitors. Hoover, Dennis J., et al. 514/227.8; 514/233.5 514/241 514/252.06 514/255.05 514/256 514/339 514/415 A61K031/541 A61K031/5377 A61K031/53 A61K031/501 A61K031/497.
- ☐ 23. [20010048914](#). 21 Feb 01. 06 Dec 01. Radioactive therapeutic liposomes. Larsen, Roy H., et al. 424/1.41; A61K051/00.
- ☐ 24. [20010034432](#). 27 Dec 00. 25 Oct 01. Proteoliposomes containing an integral membrane protein having one or more transmembrane domains. Sodroski, Joseph G., et al. 530/350; 424/450 A61K009/127 C07K014/705.
- ☐ 25. [6592843](#). 21 Feb 01; 15 Jul 03. Radioactive therapeutic liposomes. Larsen, Roy H., et al. 424/1.21; 424/450. A61K051/00 A61K009/127.
- ☐ 26. [6548555](#). 31 Jan 00; 15 Apr 03. Basic drug compositions with enhanced bioavailability. Curatolo, William J., et al. 514/772.4; 424/484 424/486 424/488. A61K047/32 A61K009/14.
- ☐ 27. [6191254](#). 23 Aug 96; 20 Feb 01. Antimicrobial cationic peptides. Falla, Timothy J., et al. 530/300; 530/324 530/326 530/327. A61K038/00 A61K038/04.
- ☐ 28. [6177440](#). 21 Apr 98; 23 Jan 01. Substituted tricyclics. Bach, Nicholas James, et al. 514/292; 514/293 514/411 546/82 546/83 546/84 546/85 548/430 548/431 548/432 548/440 548/445. A61K031/44 A61K031/40 C07D471/00 C07D491/00 C07D491/052.
- ☐ 29. [6165720](#). 30 Dec 98; 26 Dec 00. Chemical modification of DNA using peptide nucleic acid conjugates. Felgner, Philip L., et al. 435/6; 435/320.1 435/455 536/22.1 536/23.1 536/24.33. C12Q001/64 C12N015/63 C07H021/00.
- ☐ 30. [5766626](#). 07 Aug 95; 16 Jun 98. Cell membrane fusion composition and method. Gross, Richard W.. 424/450;. A61K009/127.

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	38

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 31 through 38 of 38 returned.**

- ☐ 31. [5756355](#). 27 Dec 94; 26 May 98. Lipid membrane sensors. Lang; Holger, et al. 435/7.21; 204/194 204/400 204/403.06 204/403.08 204/403.1 204/415 204/416 204/418 422/82.01 422/82.02 422/82.03 435/287.1 435/287.2 436/151 436/501 436/525 436/806. G01N033/53 G01N033/553 G01N027/00 G01N027/26.
- ☐ 32. [5698537](#). 18 Jun 96; 16 Dec 97. Method of lowering the viscosity of mucus. Pruss; Thaddeus P.. 514/78; 514/77 514/826 514/851 514/855. A61K031/685.
- ☐ 33. [5670631](#). 30 Nov 94; 23 Sep 97. Procedure of separation of proteins by column chromatography using silica gels coated by a lipid bilayer. Bayerl; Thomas, et al. 530/412; 530/416 530/417. C07K001/14 C07K001/16 C07K001/18 C07K001/34.
- ☐ 34. [5455227](#). 21 May 93; 03 Oct 95. Biologically active lipoprotein and its use. Curstedt; Tore, et al. 514/14; 514/12 514/17 514/21 530/324 530/327 530/329 530/359. A61K038/00 C07K015/00 C07K007/00 C07K005/00.
- ☐ 35. [5223481](#). 18 Oct 89; 29 Jun 93. Biologically active lipoprotein and its use. Curstedt; Tore, et al. 514/12; 514/14 514/17 514/21 530/324 530/359. C07K015/16 C07K007/10 A61K037/00.
- ☐ 36. [4814112](#). 10 Nov 87; 21 Mar 89. Single-stage process for preparing mixed-substituted 1,2-diacyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. Paltauf; Friedrich, et al. 554/81; 548/112 548/113 554/82 562/105 987/233. C07F009/10.
- ☐ 37. [4717512](#). 29 Jul 86; 05 Jan 88. Preparation of acylated glycerophosphocholines and glycerophosphoethanolamines. Paltauf; Friedrich, et al. 556/145; 558/169 987/224 987/233. C07F009/10 A61K031/685.
- ☐ 38. [4622180](#). 13 May 85; 11 Nov 86. Derivatives of glycerophosphocholine and glycerophosphoethanolamine, their preparation and their use. Paltauf; Friedrich, et al. 552/104; 552/105 554/80 554/82 558/169 558/172 987/224 987/233. C07C015/16 C07C143/00 C07F009/08.

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	38

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)